

## OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS AUSTIN

GERALD C. MANN ATTORNEY GENERAL Lee La -105

Honorable T. M. Trimble, First Assistant State Superintendent of Public Instruction Austin, Texas

Dear Sir:

Opinion No. 0-4221 \
Re: Constitutionality of fire escape law with reference to the public schools of this State.

We have received your letter of November 20, 1941, in which you ask the opinion of this department on the above captioned question. You do not ask the question with respect to any particular phase of constitutional law. We shall, therefore, determine whether the act was effectively enacted and whether the subject matter embraced in the enactment is that on which the Legislature may validly act.

The act to which you refer is House Bill 716, Acts 47th Legislature, Regular Session, Sections 1 and 2 of House Bill 716 read as follows:

"Section 1. That Article 3955, Title 63, of the Revised Civil Statutes of Texas of 1925, be smended so as to herester read as follows:

"The owner of each building, which is or may be constructed within this State; three or more stories in height, or in case of school-houses two or more stories in height, constructed, used, or intended to be used in whole or in part as any of the following buildings, shall provide and equip such building with at least one adequate fire escape, and such additional fire escapes, as provided in the three succeeding Articles."

"Sec. 2. That Article 3959, Title 63, of the Revised Civil Statutes of Texas of 1925, be amended so as to hereafter read as follows: "'Article 3959.

"'Each building which is or may be constructed within this State of three or more stories in height. or in case of a schoolhouse two or more stories in height, which is owned by this State, or by any city, county, or school district, and in which building public assemblies are permitted or intended to be permitted, or in which schools of any kind are conduoted, or in which sleeping apartments are permitted or intended to be permitted on any floor above the first, shall be provided and equipped with at least one adequate fire escape if the lot area of such building shall not exceed five thousand (5,000) square feet, and one additional adequate fire escape for each five thousand (5,000) square feet, or fragtion thereof, if such fraction exceeds two thousand (2,000) square feet in excess of the first five thousand (5,000) square feet of lot erea. (Emphasis supplied).

The only changes made in Articles 3955 and 3959 by House Bill 716 were the addition of the underscored parts; other than these additions the statutes are exactly as they were before the amendment.

The caption of House Bill 716 reads as follows:

"An Act amending Article 3955 and Article 3959, Title 63, of the Revised Civil Statutes of Texas of 1925, so as to provide for fire escapes for school-houses of two or more stories in height; and declaring an emergency."

The caption points out the articles which are to be amended and specifies how they are to be amended, and the amendment in the body of the bill conforms therewith. We are of the opinion that the caption of the bill is sufficient under Article III, Section 35 of the Constitution of Texas. See Gulf Production Co. v. Garrett (Com. App.), 24 S. W. (2d) 389; Rutledge v. Atkinson, 101 S. W. (2d) 376; Landrum v. Centennial Rural High School Dist. No. 2 (W. E. dism'd.), 134 S. W. (2d) 353.

We shall now turn to a consideration of the subject matter of the legislation.

"The police power inherent in the state has been likened unto the law of self-defense that is

Honorable T. M. Trimble, Page 3

said to be born in each individual. As the individual has the right to protect his life or body
from serious bodily injury, and his property which
he has lawfully acquired from destruction, so the
state has the inherent right, under the police
power, to protect the public welfare from those
things which would produce death or seriously affect the health of the public or its general moral
welfare. . . " Longmire v. State, 171 S.W. 1165.

It is manifest that steps toward protection of the citizens of a state from fire hazards would be for the public welfare of the state, and it has been held that statutes may validly be enacted requiring reasonable fire escapes and other precautions. See State v. Heidenhain (Sup. Ct. La.), 7 So. 621; Louisville Public Library Co. v. City of Louisville (Ct. App. Ky.), 80 S. W. 1169; A. L. Roumfort Co. v. Delaney (Sup. Ct. Pa.), 79 A.653; 16 C. J. S. 553; 12 C. J. 916.

You ask that we pass on the constitutionality of House Bill 716 as it affects the public schools. The protection of the school children of this State is certainly of prime importance, and experience has taught that danger arising from fire hazards is one of the greatest. It is our opinion, therefore, that House Bill 716 is a valid and commendable law.

Some question may arise as to why fire escapes are required on school buildings two stories in height, and not on the other described buildings unless they are at least three stories in height. (See Article 3955, et seq., V.A.C.S.) We are of the opinion that this is a valid classification for several reasons. First, there is usually a greater concentration of individuals in a school house than in other types of buildings; secondly, school children of tender years can not be expected to exercise as wise a discretion in times of panic as persons of mature years. We believe that there is emple reason to make the distinction which the Legislature has made between school buildings and the other described buildings.

In view of the foregoing discussion and authorities cited, it is the opinion of this department that the

Honorable T. M. Trimble, Page 4

VED DEC 4/1941

requirement in House Bill 716, Acts 27th Legislature, Regular Session, of fire escapes on schoolhouses under the conditions set out therein is a valid exercise of the police power of this State.

Very truly yours

ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

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George W. Sparks Assistant

GWS:mp

FIRST ASSISTANT

ATTORNEY GENERAL

